

## AMENDMENT

### **In the Specification:**

Please replace the first paragraph on page 8, which bridges pages 7-8, with the following new paragraph:

--The first step in isolating the *gpm* gene or other genes from *C. glutamicum* is to construct a gene library of this microorganism in *E. coli*. The construction of gene libraries is documented in generally well-known textbooks and handbooks. Examples which may be mentioned are the textbook by Winnacker entitled *From Genes to Clones, Introduction to Gene Technology* (Verlag Chemie, Weinheim, Germany, 1990) or the handbook by Sambrook et al. entitled *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). A very well-known gene library is that of the *E. coli* K-12 strain W3110, which was constructed by Kohara et al. (*Cell* 50, 495-508 (1987)) in  $\lambda$  vectors. Bathe et al. (*Molecular and General Genetics* 252, 255-265, 1996) describe a gene library of *C. glutamicum* ATCC13032, which was constructed using cosmid vector SuperCos I (Wahl et al., 1987, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 84, 2160-2164) in the *E. coli* K-12 strain NM554 (Raleigh et al., 1988, *Nucleic Acids Research* 16, 1563-1575). Bormann et al., 1992, (*Molecular Microbiology* 6(3), 317-326) in turn describe a gene library of *C. glutamicum* ATCC13032 using cosmid pH79 (Hohn and Collins, *Gene* 11, 291-298 (1980)). A gene library of *C. glutamicum* in *E. coli* can also be constructed using plasmids like pBR322 (Bolivar, *Life Sciences* 25, 807-818 (1979)) or pUC9 (Viera et al., 1982, *Gene* 19, 259-268). Restriction- and recombination-defective *E. coli* strains are particularly suitable as hosts, an example being the strain DH5.alpha.mcr, which has been described by Grant et al. (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 87 (1990) 4645-4649). The long DNA fragments cloned with the aid of cosmids can then in turn be subcloned into common vectors suitable for sequencing, and subsequently sequenced, e.g. as described by Sanger et al. (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 74, 5463-5467, 1977).--